

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1889

NUMBER 36

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr., Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manuel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 95, Rua dos Ourives. U. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 15, Travessa de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the second Sundays in each month at 3 p.m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N.B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castelo. Religious services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 10 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays. J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.
Residence: Rue Laranjeiras No. 96.
Parochial services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 11:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Sundays; Wesleyan meeting, 7:30 p.m., Tuesdays.

SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.

Residence: Rue Peixoto de Guimaraes No. 54.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Paixão, Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays, and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rue Peixoto de Guimaraes No. 2.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de São Francisco, Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 7 o'clock, a.m., every Wednesday.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Operational No. 39, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. Books free and easy on Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call on them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Rua de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLICAL SOCIETY.—Deposit No. 71, Rua de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa da Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAT. WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Branch Reference: Central train leaves Rio at 8:30 a.m. arrives at Pará do Phalby at 2:30, Entre Rios, 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 5 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:30 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change to the boat. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:00 a.m. arriving at Porto Alegre at 1:30 p.m. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Itaboraí at 5:30 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m.; Porto Alegre at 10:00 a.m. Entre Rios 3:30 p.m.; the S. Paulo train leaves Cachoeira 3:30 p.m. and the Central train 3 p.m.

Mixed Express. leaves Rio at 7 a.m. arrives at Barra at 10:30 a.m. Entre Rios at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 3:30 p.m. second and third to Belém arriving at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:30 a.m. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:15 and Rio at 3:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and leave Belém at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Train 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78²⁰⁰. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at No. 1 Largo do Paço.

Mixed Train. leaves Rio at 8:30 a.m. arriving at 3:30 p.m. second and third to Belém arriving at 8:30 a.m. second and third to Belém arriving at 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:30 a.m. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:15 and Rio at 3:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and leave Belém at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Train 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78²⁰⁰.

Night service. leaves Rio at 10:30 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Belém at 7:30 a.m. and at Porto Alegre at 5:30 a.m. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Porto Alegre at 10:30 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. Daily 4 A.M. train leaves Porto Alegre at 11:30 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. arriving at Belém at 7:30 a.m. and at Rio at 5:30 a.m. a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:30 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1:00 p.m. where passengers change to the Peru II line.

LEOPOLDINA.—Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. arriving at 7:30 a.m. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:15 and Rio at 3:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and leave Belém at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Train 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78²⁰⁰.

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RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. arriving at 7 and 7:30. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petrópolis leave the Largo da Pádua at 4 p.m. on weekdays and 7 a.m. on Sundays, and holidays arriving at 6:30 and 9:15. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Petrópolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. on weekdays and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the station at Copacabana, Ipanema, Botafogo, and Urca at 7 a.m., 3, 4, 4:30 and 8 p.m. O Sábado and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 11 a.m., 12, 30, 5, 7, 30, 5 and 6, 30 p.m., returning at 8, 35, 10, 11, 12, 35 and 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, after it has before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

GOIAS.—Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. arriving at 7:30 a.m. Daily 4 A.M. trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:15 and Rio at 3:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and leave Belém at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Train 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 78²⁰⁰.

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Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua das Oliveiras, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passoé No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FUMÍNENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Academia, coa Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUÊS DE LITERATURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D. of the University of Edinburgh); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc.; Office: No. 99 Rua 1^o de Maio, 12 to 3 p.m.; residence 49 Rua da Humaitá.
Dr. W. Haveburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Sant' a, and recently from an extended visit in Europe. Office: Rua da Almada No. 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.
Dr. J. Bechtinger, M. D., Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp. Med. Faculty of Rio de Janeiro; Fellow of the Mass. Med. Society, of Boston; formerly connected with the British army in Africa and India. Office: Rua de São Francisco de Paula, No. 24; from 12 to 4 p.m.

Hotels

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1889.

The minister of finance has issued a very important financial decree, under date of the 6th inst., providing for the redemption of the government paper currency now in circulation between this date and the end of 1894. It provides for the redemption of 6,000,000\$ within six months, 500\$ notes preferred, 10 per cent of the outstanding total in 1890, 10 per cent in 1891, 25 per cent in 1892, 25 per cent in 1893, and the remaining 35 per cent in 1894. The currency is to be redeemed in gold. In view of the fact that this operation will require 185,000,000\$ in gold, not including the 15,000,000\$ required by the three banks which have notes in circulation, and of the further circumstance that no bank of issue under the new law has yet been definitely organized, this measure certainly appears premature. The government may offer to redeem in gold, but as long as the paper currency is as good as gold it will be preferred for business purposes because of its convenience. Until internal exchanges are better organized, gold will be a very inconvenient medium for large transactions, especially for remittances to and from the interior. The principal reason given for this step is the prevention of a depreciation in the circulating medium, but as the minister proposes to continue spending more than he receives, and then borrowing to cover the deficits, his measures will ultimately fail.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

The regulations for this necessary institution have been published and its organization, under any circumstances, is to be applauded as a step in advance.

Whether the regulations will meet the necessities of the business of exchanging balances between the banks remains an open question. We confess we consider them very complicated and showing but little practical knowledge of the matter, but our ideas are to be modified by the success of the clearing house, and we cordially trust that this success may be verified.

Our objections—if they may so be called—are that in the first place the hours for exchanging lists are most unsuitable. From 1 to 2.30 p.m. are generally the busiest hours in banks, and if lists are to be closed at 12 m. or 12.30 p.m. the greater part of the amounts paid in for exchange will appear after the first meeting of the clearing house; or the second meeting, that is the one at 2.30 will virtually be the clearance of the day. This inconvenience is entirely avoided by the American (or Yankee, as a local colleague kindly specifies it) idea of clearing before banking hours every morning. The receiving tellers at the banks are not called upon to break in upon their hours of service to organize their lists, for these are made up after closing and there is no necessity for a second visit to the clearing house, which is an entirely useless loss of time. Altogether no one can dispute the advantages that clearing in the morning has over clearing in the afternoon.

Then why should the clearing house attempt to fiscalize the species of documents to be cleared. It has nothing to do with what is contained in sealed envelopes; the quality of these is a question between the

bolder and the payee. If one bank sends into another a worthless check, the sender must pay the other its equivalent, and with this payment the clearing house has nothing whatever to do.

The *modus operandi* under the regulations is very complex indeed. "A representative of the members" (in America they are called *runners*) delivers his list to the inspector, in whose presence the exchange is made, and when the inspector has verified that these "representatives" have made no mistake, he is to deliver to each the "first" of a document showing the balances, debtor or creditor, to be paid, or received by the interested parties. If we understand this clause aright the exchanges between every two banks will be done under the eye of the inspector and the subtraction verified by him, after which the document is to be delivered. Why not let the "representatives" do their own subtraction and when called upon, in order, report their balances—not from or to every several bank, but—the total amount against them or in their favor? If a document be necessary, which we do not think is the case, it should merely be a form addressed to the bank where the clearing house has its account to the effect that "such a bank receives so much," or such another "pays so much." Under the present regulations the creditor banks will have to present their balance checks to the debtors and the very idea of a clearing house is defeated.

The duties ascribed to the inspector are excessive and moreover responsible, for he is to receive the lists. He should have nothing whatever to do with anything but the mere figures as reported to him by the "representatives." He should have nothing to do with the accounts current beyond reporting to the bank where settlements are to be made the names of and the amounts due from or to the various banks. He should have nothing to do as to the liquidation of questions between the various banks. His duty is merely to receive and register the lists and exchanges, report to the bank balances due and to be paid, and report to the president—if a president be considered necessary—the result of the day's work. A clearing house needs at most two clerks, if these are quick at addition, and should not need them over one hour per day.

We volunteer these criticisms. Practice may prove that the organizers of the Rio clearing house are more intimately acquainted with the needs of its commerce than we are, but we are none the less convinced that under the present regulations the business of clearing will become not only of no assistance to the commercial body, but rather the contrary. We sincerely trust we may be mistaken.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Rio Cricket Club is to be consolidated for a good programme and a perfect day on Saturday last for its annual athletic meeting. The attendance was good in spite of the rival attractions elsewhere and the intimate attractions to which we have before referred, and we can cordially second the wish, so often expressed, that like opportunities may be more frequently afforded for giving the diffident members of our little colony a chance to make each other's acquaintance. There was naturally a great deal of constraint at first, but as the hours passed and the "intervals" grew longer there was a very perceptible change, and the dignified Saxon, who takes his pleasures seriously and sedately, really showed signs of genuine enjoyment. In spite of all this, however, it is to be regretted that the attendance was not larger, just to encourage a repetition of such gatherings, if for no other purpose.

Of the sports themselves, our space permits only the briefest summary. *100 yards flat race*:—final heat, C. W. Forde, 1st, 10 1/4 seconds; A. do Couto, 2nd. *High jump*:—C. W. Forde, 5 feet 1 inch. *40 yards flat race*:—H. L. Wheatley, 1st, 5 3/5 seconds; J. Thoynon, 2nd. *Boys' race*, *80 yards*:—Oscar A. Cox, 1st, 15 seconds; Niel B. R. Fairhawn, 2nd. *Three-legged race*:—J. E. R. Oldham and J. Smith, winners.

Pole jump:—W. V. P. Leonard, 8 feet 3 inches. *Men's race*:—R. S. Gayle. *One mile flat race*:—H. L. Wheatley, 1st, 5 minutes 29 seconds; Peter Fairhawn, 2nd. *Girls' race*, *80 yards*:—Nannie Cox, 1st, 15 seconds; Lillian Pollen, 2nd. *220 yards flat race*:—C. W. Forde, 1st, 25 4/5 seconds; A. do Couto, 2nd. *Long jump*:—C. W. Forde, 17 feet 3 1/2 inches.

Sack race:—Macdonald, 1st; F. Azevedo, 2nd. *Consolation race*, *100 yards*:—E. H. Ellis, 14 4/5 seconds.

All the events were closely contested, and for Rio the results were exceptionally good.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox is reported to be on the increase in Rio Clara, São Paulo.

—There were 70 immigrant arrivals and 12 departures at Santos in August.

—A project is reported for the creation of a paper mill at Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul. The well-known house of Viava Clausen & Co., is interested in organizing the company.

—We are in receipt of a new daily paper published at Santos under the title of *Diário da Mauá*, which issued its first number on the 2d inst. The *Diário* is a large, clean-looking sheet, and gives promise of a successful career.

—The merchants and manufacturers of S. João do Rio Vista, São Paulo, have resolved not to pay the taxes on industries and professions until the government modifies the rates. But the government never modifies a rate, except to increase it!

—On the 11th of last month 237 prisoners in the Ceará jail received the communion and were afterwards confirmed. It would almost appear that the criminals of Ceará have been called to an appreciation of their back-slidings; 237 converts at a time is certainly gratifying.

—The *Diário* of Campinas, São Paulo, is bowed down with grief and humiliation. One of the leaders of the attack on the republicans at Rio Paulo, José Honório, the liberal chief of the place, has returned that paper to the publisher with the stinging reason:—"Desvive Este jornal Po ser Canaria."

—The *Diário da Mauá* of Santos says that the returns from all the polling places in the province of São Paulo, except about 20, show that the liberals cast 6,537 votes, the conservatives 3,057, and the republicans 3,593. The *Diário* estimates the total at 15,000, of which the republicans cast one-fourth.

—A most sentimental occurrence came off at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 21st August. A young woman, German, married a man, also German, who is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life for murder. The bride has for some time been very active in her efforts to secure the release of her future husband, but without success, although there appear some reasons to believe the convict is innocent. The Porto Alegre press appears to have been carried away by the touching sacrifice of the young woman, and at the trial the bridegroom will be ultimately set at liberty may be safely prophesied.

—The minister of agriculture has made a contract with Pedro Setragni, an Italian subject, for the introduction and settlement of 500 families of immigrants in the province of Paraná. Setragni agrees to import these families and settle them in colonies, on lots of 10 to 25 hectares at a cost of \$50 in \$60 per hectare (\$11 to \$13 per acre), to provide houses, provisions, implements, etc., for the colonists at their cost, to give them credit for those and the lauds at an interest charge of 5%, and to build churches, schools and roads. The government agrees to pay the costs of introduction and transportation to the colonies, and to pay a premium of 200\$ per capita for families numbering not less than four individuals.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The May receipts of the Rio do Ouro line, owned by the government, were 6,659\$100.

—The S. Paulo and Rio railway company has been authorized to spend 64,000\$ in new rolling stock, etc., which will be charged to traffic expenses.

—The government has ordered the payment of 54,043\$714 to the Campus and Carangola line on account of guaranteed interest for the half year ending 30th June last.

—The traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway for the five months, January to June, were as follows:

	1889	1888
Passengers.....	1,118,605\$000	1,075,113\$29
Luggage.....	25,520 511	34,664 380
Pieces.....	178,407 575	161,152 600
Animals.....	226,851 410	228,832 240
Vehicles.....	1,048 680	2,012 900
Merchandise.....	3,853,621 027	2,522,947 400
Telegraph.....	39,116 857	33,167 255
Warehouse-rent.....	9,972 190	10,402 790
Fines.....	517 900	318 500
Sondries.....	28,993 553	20,191 970
	5,216,305\$692	4,888,802\$818

THE S. PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

On 20th August the minister of agriculture addressed the following note to the Brazilian minister in London:

No. 33.—Department of Affairs of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Directory of Public Works: 1st Section.

Rio de Janeiro, August 30th, 1889.

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir:

I advise your Ex. for your information and due effects that the imperial government, in consideration of the interpretation given by an imperial resolution on the 24th inst., formed on the consolidation of the 10th inst. of the sections of empire and justice of the council of state as to clause 5 of the agreement approved by Decree No. 5,525 of January 7th, 1874, which established a fixed period, in the formation of an arbitration

court, for each of the parties to reply to an indictment of the other, has decided that the obligation imposed upon the Santos to Janduhy railway company by clause 33 of Decree No. 1,597 of April 26th, 1856, in the sense of a division with the government of its dividends exceeding 8 per cent, is in force so long as the guarantee of interest by the state remains effective; if, however, the company in virtue of clause 25 renounces this guarantee such division will cease from the date upon which the proper notification is made to the government, without the renunciation of same extended by this becoming still due, because the interest paid has been entirely reimbursed.

God preserve your Excellency,

LORENZO CAVALCANTI DE ALBUQUERQUE
To His Ex. the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, in London.

LOCAL NOTES

—Baron d'Annetan, Belgian minister to this court, arrived here on the 3d.

—The minister of marine has decided that married men cannot enlist in the navy, so that door of escape is closed to dissatisfied husbands.

—Mr. Slater wants a big internal loan negotiated at least once a month. The cable had a lively time on the 28th and 29th ult.—and then "struck."

—The total value of market products brought into this city last month is \$10,917\$840, of which 411,431\$00 represented firewood and charcoal.

—According to an English exchange an Italian expert claims to have discovered the bacillus of old age. Dr. Freire had better step into the wilderness after this.

—On the 4th inst., the anniversary of their marriage, the Emperor and Empress held a reception at the city palace which was attended by the diplomatic corps, the cabinet, etc.

—The small-pox hospital on Santa Barbara island was opened on the 4th. There are said to be a considerable number of cases in the city, but the returns show no great mortality.

—A safety match factory, with a maximum output of 150,000 boxes per day, was inaugurated on the 2nd at a place called Engenho Novo, on the Rio do Ouro railway, near Rio.

—On the 4th a coal-cart collided with a signal-man of one of the tram lines, and says the report, "the driver paid the damages." The signal-man probably had a wooden leg, like most of his class in Rio.

—This water supply business is becoming more and more ludicrous every day. The minister of empire has called a meeting of the "superior council" of public health to reply to questions as to the necessities of the population of Rio.

—The chief of police of the province of Minas Geraes seems to have lost his temper. In reply to many complaints as to election squabbles he declares "that the government is not Briareos." Few people accuse the government of this crime; most of them liken it to Polyphemus.

—A telegram published in *O Povo* of the 5th states that the Portuguese minister near the government of Porto Alegre was seriously ill. Strange that no information has been published here as to the secession of the province of Rio Grande do Sul and his having opened diplomatic correspondence with foreign countries.

—The preparation of the brand new civil code seems advancing. Scoffers say that the preparation of a commercial and a criminal code based on modern legal process should have preceded the civil, but scoffers must not expect too much. After a time we will have gilt-edged codes of every description.

—It is interesting to note that the young scamp who threw a dynamite bomb at two of his professors in São Paulo and was subsequently acquitted by a sympathetic jury, is now being deluded in his application for readmittance to his classes on the score of "liberty of conscience"—one of the professors attacked being a priest.

—The prospects of the Book Maker Bank takes the cake. The operations will comprise every branch of industrial, civil and commercial activity, from discounting bills, to making bets and serving as a go-between for reputable persons and banks and capitalists. Only 1,000,000\$ is wanted for all the 15 classes of operations to be undertaken.

—On the 3rd the republican sachem, Sr. Boaventura, advised his partisans to vote for conservative candidates where elections in second scrutiny are to be held. Sr. Boaventura considers this a proper course, and draws the parallel between an election and a pitched battle, in both of which allies must be sought to defeat a common enemy.

—The minister of empire wants to sell to his colleague of agriculture the Arêdo plantation, near Angra dos Reis, province of Rio de Janeiro. Sr. de Loreto says he bought the farm for the Ceará emigrants, but as no more of these are coming down he will let the agricultural department have it at cost. Sr. Loménio should offer 6 per cent off for cash.

—The deaths registered here during August were 1,046, of which 17 from yellow fever, 117 from other fevers, 14 from beri-beri, 163 from consumption and 63 from small-pox. The day of greatest mortality—or of interments—was the 1st when 56 burials were registered, and that of the least, the 29th when 19 were registered. The daily average was 33-7.

—Up to latest advices the general elections of the 31st ult. resulted in the choice of 69 liberal and three conservative deputies. A few distant election districts have not been heard from. In 16 districts the two leading candidates must go to a second election. Among these are 6 republicans. Not one republican appears to have succeeded in the first voting.

—Some officers of the national guard appeared in their new uniforms for the first time on the 7th, and a small party of them distinguished themselves by losing their temper and drawing their swords on some loafers who ventured to laugh at them. One idiot even arrested a police sergeant on duty.

—We are advised that the Committee of the British Subscription Library will soon invite voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of replacing and adding to those standard English works which are found to be wanting or in complete. We trust that the Committee will find no difficulty in raising the required amount as the Library is worthy of the most generous support.

—We regret to note another break in the cable between this city and Bahia. It is our private opinion that the government ought either to withdraw its absurd objections to the laying of a second cable, or at once string up six additional wires on the land line and then employ a staff of real live operators so that business messages may not suffer so many delays.

—A most interesting feature at our noble Exchange building recently has been a car dog, that apparently belongs to some habitué. The car takes charge as if he and his master were at home, moving around among the people as cool as possible. He however takes liberties with the premises which should precipitate a meeting of the directors and occasion the adoption of some of those resolutions for which the board is so justly celebrated.

—The *longue* men are complaining of the handcart dealers. The *longues* are owned by a monopoly, and the tenants pay heavily for rent and taxes. The itinerant traders, however, pay a municipal license only. Both might be suppressed, or restricted, and the streets would gain by it. In this connection can not something be done to suppress the nuisance caused by the slops thrown upon the pavement, or into the surface drains, from these *longues*?

—There was a very general and enthusiastic observance of the "7th" throughout the city. A commemoration meeting was held at the municipal hall, where Prince D. Pedro presided and Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. delivered an oration. In the afternoon an official reception was given at the old city palace by the Emperor, which was attended by the diplomatic corps, various officials and societies and a large number of people. Later a second commemoration meeting was held at the D. Pedro II theatre where a varied programme of music and oratory was carried out.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The August receipts of the Santos *meia de rendas* were 270,843\$275.

—The director of the Mint reports the coining of 1,192 gold pieces of 20\$000 and 267,000 silver pieces of 2\$000 last month.

—A company has been organized in São Paulo under the title of Companhia de Luz Elétrica to succeed the Empreza Paulista de Electricidade.

—The São Paulo tramway lines earned a dividend of 11.2 per cent the past year. Besides this the company carried 37,650 "dead-head" passengers.

—The "Banco dos Comerciantes," with a capital of 1,000,000\$—all said to be subscribed—is the name of yet another bank organized here.

—On the 4th the subscription lists for the increased capital, 2,000,000\$, of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil were closed; the whole amount asked for was subscribed.

—The clearing house for Rio was organized on the 2nd. Thirteen banks, including the English Bank, London and Brazilian and Brazilianian, are the original members.

—The amount advanced planters by the Banco do Brasil on the 31st ult. under the agreement with the Treasury reached 7,702,591\$630, an increase for the month of 1,45,905\$600.

—The total receipts of the Ceará custom-house during the first half of the current year were 842,322\$425. We take the figures from the *Tribuna Commercial*, of Fortaleza.

—O Pait on the 4th states that the Obras Públicas do Brasil company had purchased the Niteroy tram company and was in treaty for the purchase of the ferry boats plying between Rio and that city.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil on the 5th the directors were authorized to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$ to enable the bank to avail of the conditions of the banks of issue law.

—On the 2nd the subscription lists for the increased capital, 5,000,000\$, for the Banco de Crédito Real de S. Paulo were closed at the head office. The whole amount was taken by shareholders of the bank, outsiders getting not a *mite*.

—A decree dated on August 30th changes the fine of duties in full to from 10 to 50 per cent. of those where landing certificates are not presented within the proper time for goods re-exported, is transit or transhipped.

—The government has conceded a credit of 100,000\$ to the province of São Paulo, of which 67,312\$236 is to cover deficits incurred in the epidemics of las: summer, and 32,687\$704, to meet the necessities of the poor who are now suffering from small-pox in various parts of the province.

—A bank to be known as the "Banco Colonial e Agrícola" is said to be in process of formation. The nominal capital will be 20,000,000\$, of which 6,000,000\$ is to be asked for at present. Another rumor says the bank had already signed a contract with the government to introduce 10,000 families of immigrants.

—A company *en commandite* is in process of organization here to be known as "Económadora da Gaz do Rio de Janeiro" which proposes to work patents obtained by Mr. C. de Souza from the Brazilian government for an apparatus that regulates the supply of gas to consumers and serves as a check to excessive charges by the gas companies. As the complaints are continual as in the charges by the gas company here, the new company merits public protection. The proposed capital is 300,000\$000, of which 250,000\$ is offered to subscribers.

—The August receipts of the Santos custom-house were as follows:

Importation	782,525\$861
Exportation	537,666 236
Port dues	4,969 738
Revenue stamps	13,290 300
Post-office receipts	4,147 250
Municipal taxes	7,183 821
Diverse taxes	41,216 647
	1,391,029\$853

—The August receipts at the Rio custom house were :

Importation	4,139,076\$053
Port dues	17,884 300
Exportation	550,604 000
Sundries	212,088 079
Stamps	2,388 000
	4,922,675\$041
Deposits	32,800 323
Restitutions	43,117 338
Internal revenue receipts	1,010,105 952

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 9th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100), gold, 27 d. do do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1 per £1, silver, 54 75 cts. do £1 per £1, gold, 1887 25 cts. do £1 per £1, gold, 8 80s

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 1/2 d Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 50 00 cts. do £1 per £1, gold, 1887 25 cts. Value of £100 (S. A. \$1 per £1, silver) 18 88 Value of £1 sterling 88 72

EXCHANGE.

September 2.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and firm with bank sterling reported at 27 7/16 and commercial quoted at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. There was nothing reported as to sovereigns.

September 3.—Official rates are unchanged but the market is slightly higher. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2%, 27 7/16 and 27 1/2% and banks quoted commercial at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. The market was rather quiet. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 4.—Bank sterling was readily obtainable at 27% on bankers, but official rates are unchanged. From second hands business was reported at 27 7/16—27 1/2% and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2%. The market was quiet but very firm. Nothing reported as to sovereigns.

September 5.—Official rates are unchanged and the market is exceedingly firm with bank sterling reported at 27 7/16. From second hands business was doing at 27 7/16 in the morning and at 27 1/2 later in the day, and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 6.—Official rates at the banks were still 27% on London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2, and commercial sterling was quoted at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. The market was quiet but very firm. Nothing reported as to sovereigns.

September 7.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 8.—Official rates at the banks were still 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 9.—Official rates at the banks were still 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 10.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 11.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 12.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 13.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 14.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 15.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 16.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 17.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 18.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 19.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 20.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 21.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 22.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 23.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 24.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 25.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 26.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 27.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 28.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 29.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 30.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

September 31.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 1.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 2.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 3.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 4.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 5.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 6.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 7.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 8.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 9.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 10.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 11.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 432—434 on Hamburg at 9/9 d. 1880 on New York as sight. Business in bank

sterling was reported as at 27 7/16—27 1/2%. Neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 12.—Official rates at the banks were 27% on

London, 340—350 on Paris and 43

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 6th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Description	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan.—July	5	Apólices.....	200\$—1,000\$	960\$—100	962\$—100—958\$—100
10,000	do	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
18,073,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1888.....	1,115 000	—	—
34,230,500	Quarterly	4½	do 1879.....	1,020 000	—	—
1,105,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro.....	—	—	—

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	—	—	Alagoas.....	—	—	—
4,549,200	Jan.—July	6	Bahia.....	—	81 9/16	—
206,300	—	7	Ceará.....	—	—	—
30,800	—	7	Espirito Santo.....	—	—	—
1,023,800	—	6	Goiás.....	—	—	—
5,836,000	Jan.—July	5	Mato Grosso.....	—	—	—
1,294,200	—	6	Minas Geraes.....	1,000\$	100 9/16	—
173,350	—	6	Pára.....	1,000	—	—
730,600	Jan.—July	9	Parábaia.....	—	—	—
2,005,000	Jan.—July	6	Pernambuco.....	—	101 9/16	—
15,000	—	5	Piaui.....	—	—	—
8,000,800	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$—500\$	100 9/16	100 6/16
3,266,820	Jan.—July	6	Rio Grande do Norte.....	1,000\$	98 9/16	—
1,100,000	—	7	Santa Catharina.....	—	—	—
1,123,900	—	7	S. Paulo.....	—	—	—
500,000	Jan.—July	6	City of S. Paulo.....	100\$	96 9/16	—
731,400	—	6	Sergipe.....	—	—	—

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Coupons	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$—	195\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Brasília.....	200	193	—
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	Chuíos e Carangola.....	200	170	—
15,070,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Juiz de Fora e Minas.....	200	191	—
£5,049,000	do	5	Lindóia.....	200	190	—
4,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Marcelo.....	200	190	—
37,000	do	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	Rio das Flores.....	200	195	—
6,137,100	Jan.—July	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	200	—
6,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	S. João do Rio.....	200	190	—
£18,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	S. Lourenço.....	200	195	—
650,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Paulo e Vila Franca.....	200	190	—
45,000	Jan.—July	7	TRANSMARWAYS	200	190	—
88,000	do	7	Caris Urbanos.....	200	190	—
£56,250	Feb.—Aug.	5	Niterói gold.....	200	105 7/16	—
329,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	91 9/16	—
2,500,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo e S. Antônio.....	200	125	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	SHIPPING	—	102 9/16	—
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	100	85 2/16	—
900,000	do	7	Bananeira.....	100	85 2/16	—
784,000	Feb.—Aug.	8½	Lencois.....	100	83 1/16	—
1,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Piracicaba.....	200	102	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	120	—
2,000,000	Jan.—July	7	MINES	—	—	—
100,000	do	7	Alliança.....	200	198	—
450,000	May—Nov.	7	Biribiri.....	200	190	—
1,150,000	do	7	Bom Fim.....	200	200	—
1,150,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Brazil Industrial.....	200	200	—
380,000	do	7½	Confins Industrial.....	200	200	—
650,000	May—Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	192	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pão Grande.....	200	195	—
331,000	Jan.—July	7	Kinabu.....	200	190	—
£3,000,000	June—Dec.	7	S. Caetano.....	200	195	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. João.....	200	195	—
226,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Lazarus.....	200	195	—
700,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	190	—
200,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo [gold].....	100	—	—
319,800	Apr.—Oct.	8	MISCELLANEOUS	200	210	—
£200,000	Jan.—July	7½	Candelaria church.....	200	145	—
100,000	do	7½	Centro de Artes e Ofícios, gold.....	200	195	—
329,600	May—Nov.	7	Edicápolis.....	200	195	—
5,130,000	do	6	D. Pedro II.....	200	195	—
2,350,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura, H. & Colon.....	200	195	—
600,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Melhoramentos U. de Nóbrega.....	200	190	—
431,700	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Teles.....	200	197	—
800,000	do	8	Untia Telephonica.....	200	205 9/16	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Coupons	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	22,441 \$	Alliança.....	18500—July 89	200\$	185\$—200	—
3,000,000	750,000	231,207	Argas Fluminense.....	15 000—July 89	250	300 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	251,183	Atalaia.....	840—July 89	10	10 25	—
4,000,000	200,000	300,100	Bonança.....	1 000—July 89	20	15 000	—
8,000,000	200,000	327,284	Brasiliana.....	2 000—July 89	20	32 000	30 000—36 000
2,000,000	200,000	251,183	Brasil Industrial.....	1 000—July 89	10	15 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	191,418	Gamalim.....	5 000—July 89	100	110 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	191,129	Gemil.....	4 000—July 89	20	40 000	—
8,000,000	200,000	360,000	Indemnizada.....	10 000—July 89	100	115 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	100,000	Legisguedade.....	1 000—July 89	10	10 000	—
4,000,000	100,000	100,000	Legisguedade.....	2 000—July 89	20	20 000	—
4,000,000	100,000	100,000	Legisguedade.....	3 000—July 89	20	30 000	—
5,018,000	200,000	249,000	Nova Pernambuco.....	2 000—July 89	20	40 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	94,647	Prosperidade.....	2 000—July 89	20	17 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	104,131	Umi Co. das Varejistas.....	4 000—July 89	20	40 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	114,143	Vigilancia.....	1 000—July 89	10	10 000	—

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Coupons	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	102,0028	Caris Urbanos.....	48500—July 89	200\$—200	262 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Tacum Botânico.....	3 500—July 89	20	15 000	—
3,000,000	500,000	5 500	Niterói.....	5 500—July 89	200	250 000	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	84,180	Pernambuco.....	4 000—July 89	200	190 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	55,000	Ponta Alegre.....	4 000—July 89	200	205 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	107,899	S. Christovão.....	15 000—July 89	200	205 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	114,143	Vigilancia.....	7 500—July 89	200	230 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	2,000,000	2,000,000\$	RIO DE JASPER	1 200—July 89	200	57 000	50 000—53 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,15,000	Auxiliar do Brasil.....	1 200—July 89	200	193 000	210 000—
4,400,000	4,400,000	6,025,189	Brasilianische.....	8 000—July 89	200	205 000	—
33,100,000	33,100,000	500,000	Caixa Creditícia Comercial.....	1 200—July 89	200	108 000	—
500,000	500,000	2,000,000	Companhia do Brasil da Juiz de Fora.....	1 200—July 89	200	60 000	60 000—61 000
20,100,000	20,100,000	12,373,413	Companhia dos Vales de Juiz de Fora.....	8 123—July 89	40	100 000	95 000—100 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	1,108,000	Companhia do Brasil da Juiz de Fora.....	1 200—July 89	200	240 000	245 000—250 000
20,000,000	20,000,000	3,500,000	Creditos Real de Brasil.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Deutsche.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	English.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Frances.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Germano.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Italiano.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Portuguese.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Russo.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Spanish.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Swiss.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	French.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Chinese.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Armenian.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Polish.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Italiano.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Spanish.....	1 200—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Portuguese.....	1 200—July 89	2		

